

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th September 1908.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—concluded.	
Mr. Brown and English papers on Persia	... 1595	Beggary a crime in the English law	... 1601
Persian politics	... <i>ib.</i>	The Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality and the broadening of the Chowringhee Road	... <i>ib.</i>
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Deputy Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality	... <i>ib.</i>
(a)—Police—		(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Oppression by Kabuli money-lenders	... 1595	Nil.	
The situation in Midnapore	... 1596	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Increase of dacoity in Bengal	... <i>ib.</i>	Water channels for the drainage of superfluous water in the district of Howrah	
(b)—Working of the Courts—		... 1601	
A great injustice	... 1596	(h)—General—	
Prohibition of public meetings in Calcutta	... <i>ib.</i>	Thoughts on the awakening	... 1601
An alleged illustration of English bias	... <i>ib.</i>	New tax for sanitary improvements	... 1602
The case of Guard Davis of Delhi	... <i>ib.</i>	Self-delusion on the part of the rulers	... <i>ib.</i>
A European sentenced to one's month's hard labour and fined Rs. 100 for murdering <i>punkha-coolie</i>	... 1597	A suggestion for the sale of potash permanganate for the cure of snake-bite	... 1603
Justice Brett's retirement	... <i>ib.</i>	The Lieutenant-Governor on sanitation in Murshidabad	... <i>ib.</i>
British Court of Law	... <i>ib.</i>	Sedition and Government	... <i>ib.</i>
(c)—Jails—		Government and the prosecution of Ethiraj Surendranath	... 1604
Nil.		The Press and the Government	... <i>ib.</i>
(d)—Education—		Pertition of the Patna Division	... <i>ib.</i>
English education and Musalmans in Bengal	... 1597	Mr. Cumming's report	... 1605
The Agricultural College at Sabaur	... <i>ib.</i>	Tours of the Executive officers of Government	... <i>ib.</i>
Prativha Sundari, by Bai Saheb H. C. Rakhit, as a text-book of the Calcutta University	... <i>ib.</i>	Government and the question of good drinking-water	... <i>ib.</i>
"Tyranny in the University"	... 1598	Local Self-Government Act	... <i>ib.</i>
Mr. N. N. Ghose	... 1599	Maju Post-office	... <i>ib.</i>
The Sabour College	... <i>ib.</i>	Magisterial vagaries	... <i>ib.</i>
An Intermediate text-book criticised	... 1600	The object of the British rule in India	... 1606
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Distribution of permanganate of potash	... <i>ib.</i>
The Hon'ble Mr. Radha Charan Pal on the Municipal administration of Calcutta	... 1600	Complaint against Post peons in the district of Manbhum	... <i>ib.</i>
The Calcutta Corporation and the Improvement Scheme	... <i>ib.</i>	Unequal sentences in similar cases of murder	... <i>ib.</i>
		III.—LEGISLATION.	
		Local Self-Government Amendment Act	... 1606
		Local Self-Government Amendment Act	... <i>ib.</i>
		Hindi in the Legislative Council	... 1607
		A chair for Hindi in the Presidency College	... <i>ib.</i>
		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		The Jam Saheb's return from England	... 1607

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Scarcity in Dinajpur	...	...	1608
Scarcity in the Basirhat Subdivision	...	...	ib.
Famine at Khanakal Kristonagore	...	...	ib.
Scarcity of food and water in the Basirhat Subdivision	...	...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta young men's sympathy with Khudiram	...	...	1609
A <i>swadeshi</i> poem	...	...	ib.
The spectre of sedition	...	...	ib.
Sir Andrew Fraser and the Agricultural College at Sabour	...	...	1610
The <i>Englishman</i> playing a dangerous game	...	...	ib.
The London <i>Daily Telegraph</i> on the present unrest	...	...	ib.
Sir John Hewett and unrest in the United Provinces	...	...	ib.
The Barisal Conference	...	...	ib.
"Don't know, can't say"	...	...	ib.
Will India last 500 years more?	...	...	1611
Sirdar Ajit Singh's letter on the Tilak Asram	...	...	ib.
The Lieutenant-Governor at Navadwip	...	...	ib.
Simla ball and Indian famine, a contrast	...	...	ib.
A recent utterance of the Maharaja of Burdwan in the Bengal Council	...	...	ib.
The European community and the loyalty manifestoes	...	...	1612
The Hon'ble Radha Charan Pal on Local Self-Government in Calcutta	...	...	1612
The Lieutenant-Governor at Navadwip	...	...	ib.
Acquisition of land by Port Commissioners, and the destruction of the cemeteries and Masjids	...	...	ib.
Exhortation to Muhammadans	...	...	ib.
Farewell to Mr. Buller	...	...	1613
Discontinuance of the <i>Mysore Standard</i>	...	...	ib.
A victim of <i>arkatis</i>	...	...	ib.
Value of loyalty manifestoes	...	...	ib.
The High Court and the <i>Puja</i> vacation	...	...	ib.
The unrest and its remedy	...	...	ib.
Strike in the Government Press of the United Provinces	...	...	1614
Result of the vow (<i>swadeshi</i>)	...	...	ib.
A political institution after Mr. Tilak's name	...	...	ib.
Official residence	...	...	ib.
Ejection of venom by Sir B. Fuller	...	...	ib.
The Kalighat manifesto	...	...	1615
Retiring High Court Judges	...	...	ib.
Loyal manifestoes	...	...	ib.
Return of Sir Lancelot Hare	...	...	ib.
Our suffering	...	...	ib.
Expressions of loyalty	...	...	1616
Persian fugitives in Calcutta	...	...	ib.
Mr. N. N. Ghose threatened with social penalty	...	...	ib.
Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur	...	...	ib.
Narendra Gossain's murder	...	...	ib.

URIA PAPERS.

The installation of the Chief of Narsinghpur on his ancestral <i>gaddi</i>	...	...	1617
The Balasore Zilla School, a loser	...	...	ib.
The determination of true causes of unrest in the country	...	...	ib.
The liberality of the Collector of Puri	...	...	ib.
The weather in Balasore	...	...	ib.
The Kankinara bomb outrage	...	...	ib.
The sad state of the Uriyas in general, and of the Pan in particular	...	...	ib.
Hunger compelling many in Baramba to sell off their children	...	...	ib.
Lending and stocking of paddy in Hindole	...	...	1618
More <i>taccavi</i> advances needed for agriculturists in Basudebpur, in the Balasore district	...	...	ib.
The insanitary condition of rural tracts in Balasore, leading to deaths from snake-bite	...	...	ib.
Rain-water urgently needed in Balasore	...	...	ib.
The proposed Central Law College in Calcutta, criticised	...	...	ib.
The election of a Member for the Bengal Legislative Council	...	...	ib.
The relief granted by the Ramkrishna Mission in Puri	...	...	ib.
Mr. Hamilton, the Collector of Puri, thanked	...	...	ib.
A meeting to improve the condition of the Bhubaneswar Middle English School	...	...	ib.
The rainy weather fruits and roots, a great help in Talcher	...	...	ib.
The <i>taccavi</i> advances, a great relief to the people in Angul	...	...	ib.
Relief arrangements and prospects of crops in Narsinghpur	...	...	ib.
Relief work in Barakhemundi	...	...	1619
A case of fratricide in Talcher	...	...	ib.
A ferocious leopard on the Bamra and Berhakhole borders	...	...	ib.
A mysterious death	...	...	ib.
Public health in Talcher	...	...	ib.
Cholera in Angul	...	...	ib.
Cholera in Cuttack	...	...	ib.
The weather in Talcher	...	...	ib.
The foundation of a new village in Arthgarh	...	...	ib.
Jail diet and accommodation, a temptation to criminals pressed by the prevailing distress in the Garjats	...	...	ib.
An obituary notice	...	...	ib.
Distress met by <i>taccavi</i> advances in Angul	...	...	ib.
A poisoned tank in Talcher	...	...	ib.
High prices of food-stuffs in Talcher	...	...	ib.
The sufferings of Uriyas narrated in a poem	...	...	ib.
An obituary notice	...	...	1620
Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., recommended to the notice of the District Boards in Orissa	...	...	ib.
Emigration of Uriyas to different districts of Bengal	...	...	ib.
An accident	...	...	ib.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namai Maquaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 31st August is thankful to Mr. Brown, who has found a place in the heart of the Persians on account of the sympathetic interest constantly shown by him in the affairs of Persia. The paper also thanks the English papers, especially the *Daily News* of London, for their sympathy with the Persians.

NAMAI MAQUADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

Mr. Brown and English papers
on Persia.

2. The *Namai Maquaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 31st August, referring to the rivalry at present existing between England and Germany, observes that it

NAMAI MAQUADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

Persian politics.

has created much anxiety. It has confused the peace loving minds even more than the rivalry between Russia and England which lasted for 30 years. The reason is that the latter was based on territorial aggrandisement and could be terminated by the two Governments, while the former is based on commercial interests and therefore involves the interests of the whole nation. The rivalry between England and Germany, which was in the beginning a commercial one, has now assumed a political aspect, as both the Powers are now busy strengthening their naval and land forces. Such being the case, their rivalry cannot disappear without a struggle in which one of the Powers may be vanquished.

Germany has adopted a very important policy to the disadvantage of England, namely, its support of the Moslems all over the world. This policy has enabled her to secure in the Ottoman Empire concessions in connection with the Baghdad railway, which is of great importance both politically and commercially, and is about to baffle the French in Morocco. Nevertheless Germany will have for the present to rest satisfied with commercial privileges only, for all the profitable portions of the land are under Powers whom it is highly difficult to dispossess.

Realising that its commercial success depended on the good-will of the Muhammadans, Germany supported the policy of recognising the integrity of the present Muhammadan kingdoms, in order to find favour in the eyes of the Muhammadans and thus reap commercial benefit. This policy of the Germans will greatly tend to the disadvantage of England. As the Muhammadan subjects under British rule are far more numerous than under any other Power, it was expedient for the English to follow this policy of the Germans from a political point of view; for, at this time when the Muhammadans also have an awakening, if the Germans are successful in their attempt to attract the hearts of the Muhammadans to themselves, it naturally follows that the Muhammadan subjects of the English too will be drawn towards them, especially if any action of the English were to turn out to be prejudicial to the interests of the Muhammadans. To quote an example, the unlawful action of the Russians during the last incidents in Persia and the silence of the English owing to their Convention with the Russians, have brought (on the English) the odium of the Muhammadans. One can guess the despair of the Russians, if they come to realise that they cannot count on the support of the English and that the destruction of the constitutionalists was with their consent. Russia is known to be an enemy of Islam, Nationality and Liberalism, but what pained the Muhammadans was the silence of the English which enabled Russia to carry out its design. The English have always declared themselves to be the supporters of Nationality, Liberalism, and Justice; cannot they even now see the Muhammadans with an eye they used to do ten years before?

What we wish is that Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, would be pleased to consider what our good and the interest of the English lie in. We are not in a position to go beyond the statement that England has been deceived by Russia in connection with the present Persian affairs, and has committed a political blunder which should be rectified at once.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th August draws the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the oppression that is being committed by Kabuli money-lenders.

NAYAK,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

Oppression by Kabuli money-
lenders.

upon lower class people. The matter is a serious one and the writer hopes that the Commissioner of Police will pay earnest attention to it.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

4. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 31st August asks what things in Midnapore have come to. The police there are arresting anybody and everybody, without distinction of rank or status. If half of what one hears is occurring there be true, then verily it must be said that lawlessness holds high revelry there just now. It is said that the police are going about from house to house warning people not to complain against them, if they wished to avoid being arrested. Sir Andrew Fraser should now go to Midnapore to see things for himself.

SANDHYA,
Sept. 2nd, 1908.

5. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September says, that while the police are madly pursuing bomb-makers, dacoits have found their opportunity. Reports of dacoities have come from Sibpur (Howrah), as well as Bashirhat and other places in the 24-Parganas district. These will be fitting memorials of the administration of "Fraser."

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

6. There is a great injustice, observes (sarcastically) the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, in sentencing fireman Davis to a month's imprisonment and a fine of a hundred rupees for the murder (literally, relieving of the pain of this woful world) of a *punkha* coolie at Delhi, for according to it the fireman should have got some reward (for his meritorious act).

JASOHAR,
Aug. 27th, 1908.
&c., &c.

7. Referring to the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, stopping public meetings in Calcutta, half an hour before dark, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 27th August says that the object of the prohibition is to crush the *swadeshi* movement and to secure contracts for foreign goods for the 'lucky day.' The paper is of opinion that what could not be achieved by thousands of public meetings, will be achieved this year without them. Native merchants have made up their minds to make the 'lucky day' a failure, and stones this time, says the writer, will not be thrown to break or smash the hands of the police, but to smash the Lancashire mills to dust. It concludes by exhorting people to be determined and stand by *swadeshim*, and predicts better days for the country.

The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August and the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 29th August also express the opinion that an order like this can only proceed from such a motive, while the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th August observes thereon as follows:—

Let the fact be remembered that growing repression will only add to the hold of the *swadeshi* on the popular mind. If public meetings cannot be held, private gatherings will come into favour.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

8. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August points out how the verdicts of the jurors were accepted and set aside respectively in the cases of the English journalist who was lately exiled from Seoul, and of Durgacharan Sanyal, and then remarks:—

Yet in both these cases the English public have kept quiet. It is ridiculous to see how they lose themselves in anger if they see a countryman of theirs treated abroad as their countrymen treat Indians. Is it not strange that men with such biassed and narrow minds should boast of their generosity?

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

9. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August can find nothing to say by way of comment on the sentence recently passed on Guard Davis of Delhi for having killed a *punkha*-coolie, except to remark that the sentence passed on Durga Charan Sanyal is still fresh in the public mind, and people are certain to institute a comparison between the offence and the sentence in each case.

10. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 28th August has the following on the case of Guard Davis :—

A European sentenced to one month's hard labour and fined Rs. 100 for murdering a *punkha* coolie.

We do not know why the European Judge adjudged the white man guilty of kicking Kiran Sinha, *punkha* coolie, to death and condemned him to undergo one month's imprisonment with labour and pay a fine of Rs. 100. It is an established rule in this country that in such cases the white accused is to pay a fine of Rs. 10 only or Rs. 25 or 30 at the highest.

We are surprised at the violation of this good old rule in the present case. What is more if unfortunate Davis cannot find money to pay the fine, he will have to undergo another two months' imprisonment with labour. However the fact, that in the British Court of Justice at least one British Judge has to a little extent preserved the majesty of law and condemned a European accused is sufficient for us for the present.

11. In welcoming the retirement of Justice Brett from the Bench of the Calcutta High Court, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August remarks that the stain which he has brought on that august tribunal by his judgment in the Darjeeling Mail assault case will not be soon effaced.

12. In a long article the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 29th August draws a picture of the worry and harassment to which persons are subjected in British Courts of Law, and recommends litigants to have their disputes decided by Panchayats and save their country from ruin. The people for this purpose should be truly *swadeshists*.

(d)—Education.

13. One Syed Siraji writing in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, points out to the Musalmans of Bengal how just at a time when they are awakening to the need of giving their sons an English education, the University is placing obstacles in the path of their realising this wish.

For one English text-book which Matriculation students have had hitherto to read, they will now have to read sixteen; for one Bengali book, there will be six and for Persian alone as second language, there will henceforth be both Persian and Arabic. Furthermore, the one or two Free Colleges which existed in the country at Burdwan and Cooch Bihar, have been abolished at the instance of the officials. Under the new scheme, at least Rs. 5,000 will be the sum required to teach a lad up to the M. A. degree. Formerly one had not to pay one's school fee for periods when one did not attend school; but henceforth all arrears for the whole year are to be paid up before one is admitted to his class again. The Madrassa at Calcutta has been done away with, and Musalmans at the Presidency College are henceforth to pay Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 2 as school fee. The time has come when all Musalmans should agitate against making English education costly in this country.

14. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, in referring to the establishment of an Agricultural College at Sabaur, writes that Agricultural Colleges in this country to be useful must be in touch with local agricultural conditions, and must work with the co-operation of the local agricultural classes. The arrangements at Pusa College are such that not much good is likely to come out of it as far as the masses are concerned. The truth cannot be emphasised too strongly that in India agricultural schools and colleges alone will not do much good, and any real improvement therein must depend on teaching the rayat a better system than he is now familiar with.

15. The selection of the Bengali book entitled "Pratibha Sundari," by Rai Saheb H. C. Rakshit as a text-book of the Calcutta University. Rai Saheb Haran Chandra Rakshit, for the Intermediate examination of the Calcutta University for 1911, makes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th August observe as follows:—

The Rai Saheb did not receive any education in youth. He is ignorant of Sanskrit Grammar, knows nothing of English, and has not studied Bengali

SAMAY,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

SANJIVANI
Aug. 27th, 1908.

*SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA*,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

properly. His Bengali prose is full of mistakes, and is most ungrammatical. Mr. Justice Mukerjee, who now manages the affairs of the Calcutta University with an undivided authority, cannot on the other hand be said to be an ignorant man. He is an all-round scholar, and is in touch with present-day Bengali literature. He also knows Sanskrit. It is natural therefore to expect that under his management the University will honour and appreciate intellect and genius. But unfortunately he uses the University to patronise unworthy dependants and friends of his. A stigma is being cast on Bengali scholarship, and the cause of sound education is being ruined by the selection of the Rai Saheb's works by the University as text-books for its examinations.

A perusal of the first 30 pages of the book in question discloses that there is not a single page in it which does not contain 2 or 3 mistakes, which are not in all cases only printing mistakes. The preparation of an exhaustive list of these mistakes by going through the entire book will tax one's patience too much. (Here follows a detailed reference to a number of these mistakes.) These mistakes, it will be seen, include the use of language which is often vulgar *patois*, or which borders on the obscene, and which betrays a great deal of ignorance on the part of the writer. It is a shame that such a book should be made a text-book for an University examination, and it argues a great deal of "cleverness" on the part of Mr. Justice Mukherjee that he has succeeded in making such a spurious thing pass for the genuine article. It is really good combination this: as Mr. Justice Mukherjee is without

*There is pun on the word which may also signify beautiful women endowed with genius.

a second, so is the Rai Saheb too without a second among the writers in Bengal. May one ask how many other such "Pratibha Sundaris"* there are in Dr. Mukerjee's harem?

BASUMATI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

16. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes:—

"Tyranny in the University. We are accustomed to say at any and every opportunity that the English Government is bringing ruin upon us and blocking up all paths of improvement to us. But is that true? It is the Bengalis who are undoing their fellow Bengalis; the ruin of the Bengalis is being accomplished by the Bengalis themselves; the main responsibility for the downfall of the Bengalis lies with enemies within their own gates. To quote the Bengali proverb: "The weaver is ruined through his own faults;" it will not do to drag in others.

The English have established the Calcutta University, and are conferring high offices on Bengalis. Why then are the Bengalis still in such a hapless predicament? The reason is that Bengalis, as soon as ever they get a high office, are carried off their feet at every step; as soon as they get power, they abuse it. In all our acts we betray our own inferiority and worthlessness. We thank the English that knowing all this, they still rain down their favours on the sycophantic Bengalis.

The University is our temple of high education. But thanks to the narrow disposition of us puny Bengalis, the arch of that temple is now about to collapse and fall on the heads of our inoffensive students. And it is not the English alone who are responsible for this. It is the Bengalis who are filling to the brim the cup of the University's hapless lot. The English have left the duty of managing the University to the Bengalis unreservedly. Mr. Justice Mukerjee is now the presiding deity of this temple. What he does is not resisted. The English have confidence in him. And confidence in him implies confidence in the educated Bengali. But things are happening and scandals are occurring in such a way that, probably very soon we shall be proved to have been offenders and traitors in the eyes of Government, of the foreigner, of the nation and of God himself. The feet of the Vice-Chancellor are slipping at every step on the slippery ground of his high office: he is abusing his power in every respect, and a great deal has been said in regard to that matter. But the step he has taken this time, the great sin by committing which he has cast a stigma on the entire Bengali race, will have the effect of ruining the youthful candidates, of deepening the distrust of the Bengalis in the English mind, and the entire country will cry shame on the Bengalis therefor. The wrong which Dr. Mukerjee has done for the sake of petty self-interest, he may undo even yet if he likes. And if he has

any such thing as a moral backbone, he will surely earn the thanks of all by taking early steps to remove this disgraceful stigma on his name.

What we now call the F. A. examination is by the new rules called the Intermediate examination. Bengali has now been made a compulsory subject of study in the University. For the Intermediate examination such books are to be read as are likely to teach ideals of style and character. According to Dr. Mukerjee's judgment, Rai Saheb Haran Chandra Rakshit's novel named "Prativa Sundari" inculcates such an ideal, and it has been fixed as a text-book for 1911 for the above examination. Haran Babu may be a Rai Saheb and may have Dr. Mukerjee for his patron, who is anxious to open out sources of livelihood for him. But by what canon of right does he select as a text-book an unreadable book, only in order that its author might get a thousand rupees or so. Dr. Mukerjee has laid the axe at the root of sound education, by selecting as a text-book a book full of mistakes, written by an author who does not know how to discriminate between a noun and an adjective, in preference to those by authors whose style is looked upon as a model of literary composition. But it is an offence which the judge has knowingly committed, and as such cannot be expiated. We hear that Dr. Mukerjee is wise and learned, versed in the Sanskrit language, and a very incarnation of Saraswati (the goddess of learning). He is also a judge of keen intelligence, and it cannot be that he does not understand things. Why then should a terrible wrong like this be allowed to be committed? Does he not know that his office as Vice-Chancellor is more sacred than his office as Judge of the High Court? Is he not aware that if by any act of his he detracts from the dignity of his former office, he will be really committing a great sin? Haran Babu has no taste for current Bengali; he has created a new and strange Bengali of his own, the study of which will make of the students such outlandish beings that they will not be able to understand even a letter written in chaste Bengali by a genuine Sanskritist. In a word, a very bad day has indeed dawned for the learned.

We quote here the terms of the dedication of "Pratibha Sundari." "Prativa Sundari" is dedicated as a tribute of reverence at the auspicious feet of the most worshipful the Hon'ble Bahadur Ashutosh Mukherjee Saraswati, M.A., F.R.A.S. F.R.S.E., Judge of the Highest Court in India, the worthy son of Bengal, who is favoured by the goddess of learning, who is adorned with wisdom and humility, who is worshipped in every land for his reputation for learning, wisdom and virtues, whose courageousness, intelligence and unselfish philanthropy are such as to make the worst of men bow in respect to him, and whose amiability and courtesy in social relations, worthy of his high pedigree, have filled all rich and poor, with a pleasurable surprise.

The points for consideration are (1) Dr. Mukerjee is the Vice-Chancellor of the University; and (2) this book has been selected as a text-book, at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor.

Reader, see through the whole thing now.

Let everybody note how all the adjectives indicative of the different virtues, that are to be found in the dictionaries have been collected together and applied to one individual. Such low, mean and stinking laudation by an author, who may be compared to a worthless sycophant who is dependent on another for bread, is possible only amongst Bengalis. We bow our heads in shame. We are a miserable people, we cannot say what more is in store for us.

17. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th August quotes a paragraph from the *Sandhya*, asking why Mr. N. N. Ghose, Bar-at-Law, should continue to be connected with the

BASUMATI,
Aug. 29, 1908.

Metropolitan Institution while editing the *Indian Nation*, if political agitation in all forms is to be tabooed to teachers of affiliated schools and professors of affiliated colleges. Or is it that the fact of flattering Dr. Asutosh Mukerji and Government can atone for all sins?

18. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th August recognises the importance of an Agricultural College for a country which is pre-eminently agricultural and therefore

BASUMATI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

The Sabaur College. thanks Sir Andrew Fraser for opening the Agricultural College at Sabaur. At the same time the full usefulness of the College to the country will be

NAYAK,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

reaped if only Indian talent and experience are not placed under a ban in the manning of this College.

19. In criticising a book entitled "Pratibhasundari" by Rai Sahib Haran Chandra Rakshit, which has been selected as a text-book for the Intermediate Examination of 1911 by the Calcutta University, a correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes:—

An Intermediate text-book criticised. The disgrace attaching to the Calcutta University in the matter of selection of text-books will perhaps never be removed, and the wrangle going on with regard to Bengali text-books bids fair to be interminable. The Bengali text-books selected are certainly not such as could be of help towards imparting anything like a sound literary knowledge. Vidyasagara, Akshay Kumar Dutta, Bankim Chandra and other distinguished Bengali writers have been well-nigh forgotten, and books have been introduced which are full of vulgarisms and all sorts of blunders. But the authorities are strangely indifferent.

"Pratibhasundari" is one of the text-books prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1911. The reader should examine its language, diction, taste and orthography, and he will wonder how such a book could be selected as a text-book which is to serve as a model for style. As examples of low vulgarisms in the book the following may be quoted:—

"বাহাগো," "ব্যবসাদে," "শুওর বাচ্ছা," "উকুখুকু," "হতছড়া," "দুর্ভর," "দিনটাকত," "উড়ুয়ারবে," "ভয়নি."

The writer then cites a large number of serious mistakes which from internal evidence can only be attributed to gross ignorance on the part of the writer. There are numerous passages which are absolutely meaningless such as "উভয়ে একটী নিশাস কেলিল" i.e., both of them heaved a sigh! Such, then, is the book which has been made a text-book for the Intermediate Examination. The University authorities must either have selected the book without at all going through it, or the page of dedication must have atoned for all the blunders in the book. In either case it was a disgrace.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

ANUSILAN,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

20. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 28th August notices with approval certain observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Radha Charan Pal, in which that gentleman is credited with having said that the Calcutta Municipality as constituted at present is devoid of any semblance of

The Hon'ble Mr. Radha Charan Pal on the Municipal administration of Calcutta,

local self-government: that all powers are concentrated in the Chairman and the General Committee, and that in the General Committee nominated members predominate. The paper fully endorses every word of these statements, and characterises the disappearance of local self-government in the metropolis after so many years of British rule as a shame. It views with alarm the proposal of the Municipality for a further 2 per cent. increase in the Municipal rates, and thinks that this increase will be somewhat like the last straw on the camel's back, seeing that the tax-payers are already groaning under the burden of over-taxation. It is a pity nobody is satisfied with the administration of the Municipality. The rate-payers have been often promised a continuous supply of filtered water, and yet nothing has been done to improve the supply in the native quarter of the town. The paper concludes by stating that while both Europeans and natives pay Municipal rates on a uniform scale, the comforts and conveniences of the latter are never properly attended to.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

21. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August says that the decision arrived at at last Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation that it will not be able to advance any money in aid of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme and that Government should therefore make other arrangements for raising the necessary funds, has given satisfaction to the Calcutta public.

The Calcutta Corporation and the Improvement Scheme.

22. Referring to the recent trial of the beggars in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, and conviction of some of them, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th August remarks:—

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

Beggary a crime in the English Law.

The Hindu religious scriptures enjoin that beggars should be granted alms in a graceful manner, while the English Law provides for their conviction. Alas India! it was thy days when the great Rajas and Maharajas considered it to be their good fortune to give away even their pet things to the beggars, but now in thy very metropolis they are being sent to jail.

23. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th August says, that it is quite tired of criticising the Municipal administration of Calcutta. The Chairman and the General Committee are determined to have their own way in everything. The Chairman seems to altogether forget that the inhabitants of the northern quarter of the town do also pay their taxes. If not, why should he ignore their representations concerning a thousand inconveniences they have to put up with? He is now anxious to broaden the Chowringhee Road. Objection was taken to this absolutely unnecessary proposal, but to no effect.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 30th, 1908.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality and the broadening of the Chowringhee Road.

24. In noticing the appointment of Mr. Nelson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Midnapore, as Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September enquires if there is no man in Calcutta fit for the post.

Deputy Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 2nd, 1908.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

25. A correspondent writes in the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 29th August to say that the crops in Chakur, Kalyanpur, Bynan, Daulgram, Mankur, Karia and a large number of villages situated within the jurisdiction of thana Bagnan, subdivision Ulubariah, district

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

Water channels for the drainage of superfluous water in the district of Howrah.

Howrah, have been for the last few years destroyed by rain-water accumulating in the fields, there being no sufficient number of water-channels to carry off the superfluous water to the rivers Damodar and Rupnarayan. Of the four sluice gates at Koria, Bynan, Mankar and Birampur, only that at the last named place is in working order. The canals between the sluice gates have altogether silted up and been converted into cultivated land. Neither the zamindars nor the raiyats who hold these lands under them wish to see these canals re-excavated. What is more, the zamindars levy water rates on the canal through which water passes from the Birampur sluice gate, with the result that the fishermen are left no other alternative than to prevent the flow of water by putting dams in a number of places. Self-interest makes them and the zamindars turn a deaf ear to the requests of the sufferers to have these dams removed. In July last the raiyats of Chakura obtained permission from Kumar Rajendra Lal Mukerji of Utterpara for opening the mouth of the canal, and the work was commenced, but the fishermen stood in the way of its completion. The correspondent earnestly prays the District Magistrate and the Subdivisional Officer to look into these matters, and see that nobody can in any way close the water channels. The correspondent also points out that with the exception of the sluice gate at Birampur and those at other places similarly situated, the sluice gates are not such as to admit of the easy escape of water therefrom, and adds that only one sluice gate for a whole pargana is quite inadequate, and urges the necessity of constructing another big sluice gate near Birampur.

(h)—*General.*

26. In the course of an article entitled "Thoughts on the awakening," the *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 28th August refers to the present political situation of the country.

Thoughts on the awakening.

ANUSILAN,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

It says that only conciliatory measures and an even scale of justice helped to ward off the great blow at the time of the Mutiny. The "Proclamation" was the outcome of that liberal policy. Now unfortunately there is intellectual degeneration among Englishmen, and they mistake double dealing for diplomacy. They don't feel ashamed of making promises to the ear to break them to the heart. The present unrest is in a great measure to be attributed to the Englishman's double dealing with, and maltreatment of, Indians. There would have been uninterrupted peace, if the Proclamation had been respected to the very letter, and the treatment of the white and black been equal and fair. The journal goes on to remark:—

"It is rumoured that the Government contemplates giving us some rights on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Proclamation. The authorities will fulfil their duty if they grant the rights justly demanded by the people. If on the other hand they give us some slight rights in the fashion of giving alms to a beggar, there will be no limit to the regret of the people. We have been striving these fifty years to get the rights enjoyed by the British Colonies. Self-government in the fullest form obtains in those colonies. Why should we be denied that privilege? Nobody is ignorant of the evils that have resulted from the non-observance of the policy laid down in the Proclamation. Bad rulers like Lord Curzon have even tried to put a sinister interpretation on the Proclamation. We, therefore, repeat that only a display of fire-works and holding of pageants will not be the fit way of celebrating the Jubilee. There has been plenty of such things, and now there is no necessity for them. A handful of alms will not do. The authorities should remember that we are not beggars, but British subjects asking for our legitimate rights in a lawful way. But the rulers are strong and the ruled weak. It is of course a different thing, if taking advantage of this superior strength the rulers refuse to grant rights to the ruled.

It has transpired, that it will not be possible to get reforms legislated by November next. The proposals of reforms will have to be first sent to the Secretary of State for India. After which Bills embodying the reforms must be passed by the House of Commons. The Government has often showed great promptitude in passing measures which were against the interest or wish of the people. Can they not show the same promptitude in the present case where the welfare of the millions is concerned. The failure to bring out these much-expected reforms at the time of the Jubilee will prove a sore disappointment to many.

ANUSILAN,
Aug. 28th, 1908

27. In the recently enacted law of local self-government, the village Unions have been empowered, writes the *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, to raise new taxes for sanitary improvements. The paper observes that the people, circumstanced as they are now, ought not to be burdened with fresh taxation. The Chaukidari-tax is sufficiently harassing and if another new tax is imposed upon the people, there will be no end of their sufferings. The paper is of opinion that if the proceeds of the Road-cess are properly spent on works of public utility, there will be no necessity for imposing a fresh tax.

ANUSILAN,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

28. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 28th August comments on the difference in the standard of loyalty as recognised by Englishmen and the Hindus of yore in the course of an article entitled "Ahanmukhata" (self-delusion). It says that the Hindus before the Muhammadan period did not even dream of sedition. Ransack the pages of the *Sastras*, the *Puranas* and History, and you will never find an instance of anybody proving treacherous to his Sovereign. In times of danger the Hindu Kings of old occupied themselves not only with prying into the secrets of their subjects, but were also on the alert to remedy their own defects. Unfortunately Englishmen devoid of any knowledge of the Hindu *Sastras*, don't understand this. The journal concludes the article with the following remarks:—

Many of the rulers who are now setting foot in India, are self-deluded. They cannot see their own fault. They do not or will not understand that to err is human. Englishmen are ignorant of the manners and customs

of the country; add to that the spirit of self-delusion, and the result will be irreparable evil. The rulers are saying that the people are responsible for the unrest. Does this not afford an instance of the extent to which self-delusion has led the authorities astray. They are denouncing the subjects everywhere. The people want to destroy peace and order; this must not be; they should be put down by stern repressive measures. These are the words of the rulers. No, they are saying more; they are urging the whole country to repress the revolutionists and plotters of evil. Nobody says that in making this appeal the rulers have strayed from the path of duty; but how is it that they do not tell us anything about the defects of their administration? Their words and actions, all seem to indicate that they look upon their administration as absolutely without any fault or defect. We consider this to be their foolishness. We think that the political outlook of the country would have been different, and the rulers and ruled could have slept peacefully, but for the presence in the country of short-sighted, self-deluded rulers of this type.

Nobody would imagine that we are attributing all faults to the authorities and regarding the people as faultless. What we want to say is that both the parties have faults. Each party must mend its own defect. Otherwise it would be no wise policy to keep down one party with unmixed repression and think that peace will be secured thereby.

29. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August suggests that packets containing permanganate of potash, which according to the report of the Health Department of the United Provinces Government is an efficacious antidote of snake poison, should be sold just as quinine pice-packets are sold in every village.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor's recent utterances at Murshidabad, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, on the question of sanitation of the district, have failed to give satisfaction. While money is being lavishly spent on all other schemes, when malaria has to be combated, the people are flatly told to take quinine, and asked to provide drinking water by raising subscriptions. That such an invaluable advice should have failed to satisfy the Bengalis, argues a lamentable perverseness in them.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August requests that Sir George Clarke, Sir John Hewett and Sir Charles Bayley will spare themselves the trouble of reiterating in public the determination of Government to put down sedition in the land, for the recent activity of Government in instituting sedition cases is palpable enough even to the masses. At the same time when these high officials call on the Indian public to lend its support to this policy of Government, it becomes necessary to remind Government that the public and the Government do not agree in their idea of sedition. In the work of putting down anarchism Government carries the full sympathy of Indians, but how can these Indians sympathise with Government when that Government drags into prison some of their best men on a charge of creating an unrest, which they hold is really created by the tyranny of the officials and by the present system of administration?

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

Government cannot be reminded too often that the present methods of allaying unrest are most thoughtless and short-sighted. Repression is only aggravating the disease it is meant to cure. Cannot Government see that, though a few sycophants may applaud its measures, the recent manifestation of popular sympathy with Tilak unmistakably indicates that the entire educated Maratha population is disaffected? Does not that show that the educated Maratha public as well as the rest of the educated Indian community have realised that their demand for political rights, such as the rest of the British Empire enjoys, is looked upon as ridiculous and seditious by the authorities? The men who make these demands are in the eyes of Indians well wishers of their society, whereas Government holds them to be seditionists. Has Government ever reflected why Tilak's exile from the country should have

created a discontent which the exile of a host of loyal zemindars and pseudo-leaders could not have caused? It is because Tilak spoke out what every educated Indian thinks. With regard to another aspect of the case, Sir John Hewett has lately said that this unrest is frightening away English capital from potentially profitable industries. Granting that this is so, is it not the fact that it is Government which is most to blame for giving the English public an exaggerated idea of the unrest in this country through its policy of whole-sale sedition prosecutions? Petty papers should have been allowed to languish in their own insignificance, instead of being given a fictitious importance by being made objects of State prosecutions.

To sum up, let rioting and assassination and the like be put down by all means—but let popular leaders cease to be persecuted. And simultaneously let the aspirations of the educated classes be fulfilled. Then only will Government see an outburst of genuine loyalty in the country, indicated not by stray manifestoes but by genuine co-operation with Government in all its measures against crime.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1909.

32. Referring to the conviction of Ethiraj Surendranath Arya of Madras for sedition, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August writes:—

Government and the prosecution
of Ethiraj Surendranath.

As far as we have understood the case, the resentment of the police against him has been the ruin of Ethiraj Surendranath Arya. Had it not been for his severe condemnation of the police, he would not have been condemned to such severe punishment. In the empanelling of the jury, the authorities were guilty of grave injustice. True, both the prosecution and the defence possess the right of challenging the jury, but this right is usually allowed to be exercised by the defence, inasmuch as it is the accused who runs grave risk. But the manner in which the prosecution challenged the jury in this case was indeed unprecedented. The Judge's charge to the jury was all that could be desired. But still the jury, depending on the untrustworthy report of the police, found the accused guilty. But the most lamentable part of the trial was the application of the Crown Counsel, Mr. Osborne, to the Judge, to inflict an exemplary punishment on the accused. How strange! The Government itself comes down and demands an exemplary sentence upon the accused. This behaviour on the part of the great Government has not only lowered it in the estimation of the public, but has also shown its want of confidence in the Judge. The liberty of the subjects and the judicial independence of Judges must, after this, be a myth.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1909.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, in referring to the recent official list of persons and societies who have accorded open support to Government, writes that it is a mistake on the part of Government to imagine that the Press is mainly responsible for the unrest, and to flatter itself that an improvement in the tone of the Press means the allaying of the unrest. Let Government know that the majority of educated Indians are loyal to the British Government, but they cannot support tyranny. The Musalmans do indeed now accord support to all Government measures, but that is because they believe that by so doing they will improve their prospects in the public service. And as for the Europeans, they, of course, want to keep India for ever under their feet. So it appears that instead of relying on manifestoes like these, and persisting in a career of repression, what Government should do is to redress grievances. Explosives Acts and Newspapers (Incitement to offences) Acts alone will be of no avail in allaying the unrest, though they may cow down the Press.

SAMAY,
Aug. 28th, 1909.

34. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, in expressing its sense of disapproval of the partition of the Patna Division into two, with their respective head-quarters at Patna and Muzaffarpur, strongly condemns Lord Curzon for his inaugurating the policy of partition here, there and everywhere. The paper is of opinion that the schemes of partition which are now being carried out are legacies left by the ex-Viceroy. For years past, the Biharis have suffered from dire scarcity and distress, and they have not been able to recoup what they have

Partition of the Patna Division.

lest. Every one is fully aware of the extent to which Bihar has suffered, and the paper is at its wit's end to make out why and for whose benefit the Division has been partitioned into two.

35. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, realising the value of Mr. Cumming's recently published report on Industries and Industrial education in Bengal, suggests that Government should get it translated into Bengali and distributed in the villages.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

36. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes that the object for which the executive officers of Government are required to tour in the mufassal is far from being accomplished under the existing system. They do neither enquire into the internal state of the country, nor visit the rayats in their houses. On the other hand the people are put to much inconvenience by being required to appear before them with pleaders and muktears from a considerable distance. Will it therefore be not better if they do not hold courts while on tour, and thereby save the people from much unnecessary trouble?

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

37. The death-knell of the country, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August, has sounded. Malaria, small-pox and plague are knocking at the door of every one in the country. The mortality from fever, cholera and other diseases is increasing every year. That the mortality from malaria and cholera is chiefly owing to the want of good drinking-water, has been admitted in the Report of the Government Sanitary Commissioner. It is also an admitted fact that Railway extension in the country is largely responsible for the spread of malaria. Such being the case, should not the problem of the supply of drinking-water receive the attention alike of the Government and the people before the proposed reforms in the administration are even thought of?

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

38. Commenting on the Local Self-Government Act passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th August 1908 says:—
The heart of the villagers has begun to dry up on hearing of the new taxes proposed to be levied for various purposes mentioned in the Act.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

39. Referring to the irregularities in the system of delivery of letters and issue of money-orders by the Maju Post-office, the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 29th August observes, that three years ago, on the representation of the inhabitants of villages within the jurisdiction of the post-office, a peon was added to the establishment to facilitate work and ensure due delivery of postal articles. The paper says that undue delay in the delivery of letters is still the order of the day, and there are other inconveniences the public has to put up with. It is hoped that the Post-master-General will look into the matter.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

40. Referring to the action of the District Magistrate of Khulna in connection with what is known as the Sreefaltala murder case, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 30th August expresses itself rather strongly on what it calls magisterial vagaries. It says that Babu Sasi Bhusan Ray, muktear, and his brother, Hriday Nath Ray, residents of Sreefaltala, district Khulna, were arrested for the alleged offence of having murdered their servant and put into *hajut*. The Deputy Magistrate (presumably the investigating Deputy Magistrate) allowed bail to Sasi Babu, but on the very day of his release he was again arrested and put into *hajut*. On appeal to the District Judge against the order of the Magistrate, Sasi Babu was ordered to be released on his furnishing proper sureties. In direct violation of this order of the Judge, the Magistrate has not yet released Sasi Babu, and what is more even when such old and respectable local muktears as Babus Gangadhar Ghose, Ambica Charan Ghosh and others approached the Magistrate to furnish sureties, he did not order the release of the accused on the plea of making enquiry as to the adequacy of the

JAGARAN,
Aug. 30th, 1908.

sureties offered. The police has had the evidences of Ambica Charan Sen and Molamadi Sheik, Sub-Inspectors of Police, and Mokam Sheik, brother of the dead man, recorded by Babu Hari Charan, Deputy Magistrate. The Government Pleader applied to the District Judge for cancelling his order allowing bail to Sasi Babu; but the latter did not pass any order on the application till Thursday last, on the ground that his order should have been carried out before making this application. The paper is of opinion that the Magistrate's action is in violation of the law, and constitutes a serious offence, and that he is responsible for the sufferings of Sasi Babu and liable to make good his loss. It then proceeds to observe, that if District Magistrates disobey the orders of District Judges in matters judicial, nobody will feel his position safe who reside within British India. People will lose faith in law, if the Government do not put down vagaries of the kind with a strong hand.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

The object of the British rules in India.

41. Referring to the appointment of an additional Secretary for Berar, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August remarks:—

It matters little whether there is famine or scarcity in the land, or whether lakhs of people die of fever, plague, etc.; but the purpose for which the Government of India is must be accomplished (viz., finding out berths for Europeans) at any cost.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 31st 1908.

42. Since permanganate of potash has been discovered to be a cure for snake bite, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August asks:—why it should not be made available in pice-packets in villages as is done in the case of quinine?

MANBHUM,
Sept. 1st, 1908.

43. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 1st September complains that the manner in which letters, etc., are disposed of by Post peons in the Manbhum district is most objectionable. To avoid the troubles of going to a distance for delivery, they often consign the letters, etc., to waste-paper baskets. The other day a copy of the *Manbhum* was sent to Setarampore per V. P. P. to Gaur Chandra Ray, but the V. P. was never delivered to him. When the packet came back, it was seen that the word "refused" was written on it. On enquiry it transpired that the addressee knew nothing about the refusal of the V. P. The authorities are requested to enquire into the matter.

NIHAR,
Sept. 1st, 1908.

44. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 1st September observes that both Karim Khan and Mr. Davis were charged with murder. While capital sentence has been passed on the former, the latter escapes with only one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, while conceding that the new Local Self-Government Amendment Act contains a number of good provisions, is alarmed at the power of new taxation which it confers on Union Committees.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

46. In referring to the Local Self-Government Amendment Act, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes:—
While prepared to thank Government for leaving the *r d*-cess wholly with District Boards, it cannot overlook the risk of the proceeds of the cess being applied by these Boards to the new purposes for which they are authorised to spend money by the Amending Act. Veterinary and education charges should be borne direct by Government; if this principle had been accepted, no new taxation by Union Committees would have been necessary.

The
the loca
independ
Loco
benefitee
47

Hindi
Council.

Th
do not p
Bengali
Thus if
between
inconsis
ment.
Univer
Govern
necessa

Ar
that B
Hindi
treatm
of stud
Colleg
studen
Hindi,
a good
4

A cha
dency C

was a
for F
much
Unite
of a s
stude
M.A.
post-c
of pa
a do
ignor
of th
versa
ment
are d

The
Engle

benefit
Brit
Sah
and

The delegation to Divisional Commissioners of certain powers of control the local bodies now exercise by Government is an encroachment on their independence.

Looking at the Act as a whole, it cannot say that the people will be much benefited by it.

47. Referring to the question and Government answer on the subject noted in the margin at the last meeting of the Hindi in the Legislative Council. Bengal Legislative Council, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th August observes:—

BNARAT MITRA,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

The University Regulations, as would appear from the Government reply, do not provide for education in the vernaculars, but this would not apply to Bengali, since a chair has already been founded for it in the Presidency College. Thus if Government reply be accepted as correct, there would be inconsistency between what the Government said and what it did; but this charge of inconsistency would not be liked by those who are truly devoted to Government. We would, therefore prefer to say that the term "vernacular" in the University Regulations include all other vernaculars, but Bengali. The Government considered the teaching of Bengali to the Bengali students so necessary, as it immediately appointed a teacher for it.

Are we then, the paper asks, to infer from the action of the Government that Hindi is easier to learn than Bengali, or that the students who take up Hindi are abler than those taking up Bengali? But the real reason for such treatment of Hindi is clear from what has preceded above, namely, the paucity of students taking up Hindi; but the number of such students in the Presidency College is not so small as to be negligible, there being more than a dozen students in all. The paper concludes its argument in these words: "Alas! Oh Hindi, the mother-tongue of the loyal residents of Bihar; we shall have to say a good deal by and by about this dishonour of thine."

48. Referring to the recent interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council on the subject of a Hindi chair in the Presidency College and the Government reply, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] observes that if there was any need of a chair for the vernacular in the Presidency College, it was for Hindi, because the Bengalis of the higher classes know their vernacular much better than their other class-mates, viz., those coming from Bihar, the United Provinces or elsewhere. It is an open secret that a Bengali student of a school can write Bengali much more correctly than a Bihari or other college student can write his own vernacular. Even the Hindi-knowing B.A.'s and M.A.'s make at least as many as five mistakes in writing about ten lines in a post-card. As to the inexpediency of appointing a Hindi teacher on the ground of paucity of students in the college, the paper observes that the number (about a dozen students) reading in the college is not such as may be altogether ignored, besides, with the appointment of a teacher there is every likelihood of this number increasing. First the college and then the students and not *vice versa*. Students came in when the Presidency College was founded. Government should therefore appoint a Hindi teacher at once, as the examinations are drawing near without indulging in useless deliberations.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

49. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August writes that the Raja of Jamnagar after a long stay in England is coming to India in next October. Before he leaves he will be honoured with a high title befitting a native prince. That would be just recompense for his love for the British people and throne. The paper will be glad to learn what the Jam Saheb has done to further the welfare of his subjects who paid for his luxury and pleasures in England.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 1st, 1908.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

50. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August publishes a letter written by Satish Chandra Ray from Dinajpur, regretting that no notice has yet been taken in

the press of the scarcity in that district. The seeds of crops have all been destroyed by drought, and the people are starving. The condition of the people is pitiable, and the attention of the Government is invited to the state of things prevailing in the district. If the Government do not give assistance to the distressed people, many of whom are living on leaves of trees, numbers of them will fall victims to starvation.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

51. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August publishes a letter by one Dr. Abdul Gafur from Basirhat Subdivision, giving a painful description of the sufferings due to the scarcity which is raging at Khaspur, Jadurhati,

Rajhati and other adjoining villages in the subdivision. The number of deaths due to starvation is daily swelling up. It is no exaggeration to say that even the leaves of trees on which the people are living have become scarce. Munshi Golam Mondal and Syed Muhammad Mustafi, on whose charity the distressed men have chiefly depended up to now, have become unable to render them further aid, and the correspondent appeals to his countrymen for help.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 1st, 1908.

52. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st September publishes a letter written by Apoorba Kristo Mitter and others describing the distress of the famished people of Khanakul Kristonagore. The writers saw the

following heart-rending cases of starvation with their own eyes:—

(1) At Nandanagore—

(a) Aghore Chandra Chakravarti, a Brahmin, went to a Kaivarta for rice; but it was refused.

(b) Dinanath Karmakar and his family were seen boiling the leaves of *kal kasundia* for appeasing hunger: these men are become bags of bones.

(c) Sreemati Panchi Bagdi has turned out a beggar: she one day did not get alms, and was forced to eat *kanji* of the former day.

(d) Isan Chandra Samanta, being unable to maintain his family, has disappeared: the condition of his helpless wife and three children may better be imagined than described.

(2) Sreemati Lachimani Bagdi, of Rajhati, was seen vomiting blood after fasting for days together. She was relieved by the Managers of the Rajhati Famine Fund.

(3) At Jarurgram—

(a) Sreemati Parvati Devi has neither food to eat, nor house to live in.

(b) Kunja Lal Bhuia, with his old mother on death-bed, wife and four children, is fasting.

(4) Brindaban Dulia, of Senhati, has become bed-ridden, and his wife has turned out a beggar.

(5) At Kumarhat—

(a) Bhupati Charan Manna has died of starvation: his wife and child are somehow kept alive by Managers of the Rajhati Famine Fund.

(b) Chandia Kumar Manna, who lost flesh and became very weak by constant fasting, was one day going to a tank: he fell in the water and died.

(c) Baikuntha Nath Maithi has sent away his family to a relation's house: he has neither house nor food.

BANGARATNA,
Sept. 2nd, 1908.

There are numerous cases like the above.

53. The *Bangaratna* [Krishnagar] of the 2nd September has the following:—

Scarcity of food and water in the Basirhat Subdivision.

Dire distress, due to scarcity of food, prevails in the Ghoshpur Chatra, Dakhin Chatra, Papila,

and several other villages within the Basirhat Subdivision, but the authorities have not thought it proper to come to the rescue of the famine-stricken people there. The condition of the distressed people is too harrowing to be depicted, and what is more, the prospect of this year's crop is far from satisfactory. Besides, as if to add to the misery of the people, crops are being destroyed by insects. Scarcity of water is also apprehended. A small streamlet, locally known as Padma, flows through the villages of Rosoi, Papila, Dakhin Chatra, Chandipur, Khagra and Raipur, within the Basirhat Subdivision, as also through a number of villages, including Ranidanga, and Bamandanga, within the Barasat Subdivision. The river dries up in the months of *Chaitra* and *Bysack*. It is only during the other months of the year that the people can make use of the river water. But in this season of the year the river water is rendered unfit for use by jute-steeping, with the result that malaria and other epidemics have become constant companions of the people. It is to be hoped that the Government will come forward to help the people in their distress, and take steps to prevent the pollution of the river water from jute-steeping.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. The *Prachar* [Calcutta] for August regrets to say, that on the day of Khudiram's execution, a group of young men in Calcutta went about singing the song "No harm if life goes in service of the country, etc." While all the newspapers are condemning Khudiram for the diabolical murder committed by him, the Bengali youths profess to look upon it as purely Providential. It is a matter of surprise to the paper that even the responsible Brahmo editor of the *Sanjivani* published without any adverse comment a panegyric on Khudiram. But murder can never be an act of merit. Is there none to restrain the wayward young men? The Hindus and Brahmos object to their boys coming in contact with the Missionaries; but as the former are unable to lead the boys in the path of rectitude, their guidance ought to be entrusted to the care of the latter.

PRACHAR,
Aug. 1908.

55. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August has a *swadeshi* matrical contribution of which the following is a translation:—

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

A *swadeshi* poem.

The foreigners have robbed us of our wealth, having made a fool of us; and the foreign goods have destroyed our arts and industries.

Give them up even now, considering them as a deadly poison which has deprived us of our health, wealth and our religion.

How long could we be sleeping. Look at the state of the country, threatened by a great calamity.

Crores of our brethren no longer get a full meal, but you do not feel any pity for them.

Crores of rupees are flowing away beyond the seas, but pity if you have no knowledge of them.

Buy country-made things for the love of your country, and thus save your country which is going to destruction.

Help your artizans, in order to remove poverty from the land.

God has bestowed two legs on you: try to stand on them. Another's support is in vain.

* * * * *

Obtain the right of *swaraj* by adopting the weapon of self-help, and deliver India, which being dependent is looking up to others for help.

56. Our Government, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, is at present seeing the spectre of sedition throughout the country. Hence the arrest and punishment of one or other of the editors of newspapers are being heard every day, but the malady instead of abating is increasing from day to day. If the

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

The spectre of sedition.

Viceroy goes from village to village to see for himself the skeletons to which men have been reduced, he will be able to know the cause of the present unrest; if he listens to the cries of the famine-stricken and the noise of the whistling steamers carrying away the grains of this country, he will then be able to know the cause of the present unrest; if he compares the pangs of the blacks dying of the rupture of the spleen, with the rejoicing of the guilty whites he will then be able to know the cause of the present unrest, and if he compares the excesses of the police with the helplessness of the Indians, he will then be able to know the cause of the present unrest. Having thus ascertained the causes, if His Excellency then applies the remedy wisely, the unrest may be gone, and not otherwise. The incarceration of editors will be productive of no good, as their duty requires that they should report things as they are.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

57. In reviewing the speech of Sir Andrew Fraser on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Agricultural College at Sabour, in Bhagalpur, the other day, in the course of which His Honour is said to have spoken about the object of the college, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August observes that both the Medical College at Calcutta and the Civil Engineering College at Rurkee were founded with a similar object, viz., the good of the Indians; but how these are being treated, is no secret. The doors of the latter have been altogether closed against the Mahrattas and the Bengalis. During the period that all the 86 white candidates that passed out of this college secured appointments, only seven Indians out of 16 obtained Government posts, and of these two of an inferior grade. Such is the fate of the colleges opened for the good of the Indians?

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

The *Englishman* playing a dangerous game.

58. Referring to the statement of the *Englishman*, that on the day of Khudiram Bose's execution at Muzafferpur a circular calling upon the people to awake was circulated in Dacca, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, while questioning the authorship of the circular observes that the sole object of the *Englishman* in circulating the news about the circular is to injure the *swadeshi* agitation, and warns that journal to remember that it is not safe to play with a double-edged sword.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

The London *Daily Telegraph* on the present unrest.

59. The suggestion of the *Daily Telegraph* (London) to appoint a Governor in Bengal, retaining the two Lieutenant-Governors as well, for allaying the present unrest caused by the partition is objected to by the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August, on the ground of the increase of expenses, for according to the paper the country does not want a stork of an administrator, nor can it afford to maintain more 'white-elephants.'

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

Sir John Hewett and unrest in the United Provinces.

60. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August assures Sir John that during his Lieutenant-Governorship there is no chance of any disturbance of peace in his Provinces, and warns him in reference to his recent speeches against raising the cry of wolf where there is none, for, says the paper, abusing the people means only inviting a retort. Comments and criticisms call forth many unpleasant things. His Honour knows of the soothing ointment (development of *swadeshi*) required just now, and he should go on applying it to the benefit of both the parties.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th 1908.

The Barisal Conference,

61. Referring to the proceedings of the Barisal Conference which commenced its sittings on the 17th August, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August observes, that only a few year's ago Sir Henry Cotton was not allowed by Lord Curzon to present a copy of the Resolution of the National Congress to him in person, but the police are now required to take notes of the proceedings of political meetings; and this shows the growing importance of public opinion in the country.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

62. Under the heading "Don't know, can't say."

the 27th August criticises, what it terms, the indifference with which interpellations regarding India are treated in Parliament, and quotes, as an instance, certain questions put by Sir Henry Cotton in the House of Commons regarding the seditious trials that

are going
Indian
rulers,
(for the
berate
ment in
the re
least t
power
famous
saintly
'settled
what
in the
being
many
he was
oppre
same
were
suffer
been
whos
years
ment
The
philos

W
year
"W
bein
of w
year
play
the

Sir
Tilak

T
Nav

we
ter
the
If
ge
for

a c

th
th

ra
Co

are going on in this country and the answers given by Mr. Buchanan. The Indians, says the paper, having grown sick of the oppression of the present rulers, are putting up with their sufferings, naturally looking up to Parliament (for their deliverance, but what would be their condition if that body deliberately shuts up its eyes to their troubles. This indifference of the Parliament is also one of the causes of unrest in India. The Indians hoped that with the return of the Liberals to power, their sufferings would come to an end, at least to some extent. Fortunately or unfortunately the Liberals have come to power, and the liberal of liberals, the chief pupil of late Mr. Gladstone, the famous philosopher, the saintly John, became the sole master of India; but the saintly John's real personality was revealed in a very short time. His 'settled fact' regarding the partition of Bengal gave some indication as to what he really was. It created rejoicings in the enemy's camp and sadness in the other party. Subsequently his calling the aspirations of the Indians as being a desire to obtain the moon, or a Canadian coat as unfit for India, and many other similar statements produced despair and made the people question if he was the same statesman at whose orders which became a Shaista Khan (the oppressive Governor of Bengal), Lala Lajpat Rai was deported; if he was the same philosopher at whose instance a number of innocent pleaders of the Punjab were made to rot in the *hajat* for months, and one of whom succumbed to his sufferings there; is he the same great writer by whose orders meetings have been forbidden and the press kicked; is he the same man of learning during whose rule the learned Tilak has been sentenced to transportation for six years: and finally is he the same honest John in whose time (of rule) imprisonments with hard labour and transportations have become the order of the day? The painful answer is in the affirmative, for it is the same person the liberal, the philosopher, the author, the aged and the learned honest John.

63. Referring to a lecture delivered by the Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in which he is reported to have said that India will get self-government five hundred years hence, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 27th August significantly asks:—"Will India last five hundred years more?" The way in which India has been being exploited for the last one hundred and fifty years is sufficient indication of what the future of India will be. If the country has to wait for another 500 years for the blessings of self-government, there will be none in the country to play the rôle of loyalists, and the people will by that time be on their way to the Durbar of the King of the Universe.

JASOHAR,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

64. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 27th August publishes a Bengali translation of Sirdar Ajit Sing's English letter on the subject of the "Tilak Asram" or a home in memory of Tilak.

SANDHYA
Aug. 27th, 1908.

65. The *Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th August in commenting on the hearty reception which the Lieutenant-Governor received at Navadwip, says:—

VISHNU PRIYA-O-
ANANDA BAZAR PAT-
RIKA,
Aug. 27th, 1908.

The time is drawing near when the Lieutenant-Governor will bid farewell to the country. Much discussion of the way in which he has administered the Province has already appeared in the Press. At this parting time there would be no profit in making a caustic criticism of his administration. If His Honour can derive any satisfaction from the several addresses he is getting while on tour, that will no doubt be considered sufficient consolation for him.

66. While the famished wretches of India are cursing their evil destiny, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, His Excellency Lord Kitchener proposes to give a couple of balls at Simla very shortly, when the king of mountains will experience the pleasurable sensation caused by the strokes of the feet of beautiful men and women.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August ridicules the opinion expressed recently by the Maharaja of Burdwan in the Bengal Council, in connexion with the passing of the Local Self-Government Amendment Bill, to the effect that those who ask for

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

Simla ball and Indian famine,
a contrast.

A recent utterance of the Maha-
raja of Burdwan in the Bengal
Council.

political rights should first show themselves worthy of it. How can a man learn swimming, unless he first jumps into the water? The paper also deprecates the Maharaja's extolling Government for doing something for the improvement of village sanitation — as though this is not a bare duty which is discharged by all other civilised Governments on earth.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August says, that while Indians

The European community and the loyalty manifestoes.

are most anxious for the restoration of friendly relations between Europeans and themselves as evidenced by numerous loyalty manifestoes, the Anglo-Indian community have not yet shown the least inclination to respond to those manifestoes. Do Government wish that while one party continue to revile and use intemperate language, the other should silently submit to them? As a matter of fact, the European community have not yet made the slightest overtures of peace, and their attitude continues decidedly hostile.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

69. Referring to the speech recently delivered by the Hon'ble Radhacharan Pal at the India Club the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta]

The Hon'ble Radhacharan Pal on local Self-Government in Calcutta.

of the 28th August says:—

When a man in the position of the Hon'ble Radhacharan Pal, says that the representatives of rate-payers in the Municipality have no voice in its affairs, it can be readily understood how worthless is the much-vaunted self-government which has been granted to us. It is really a negation of self-government.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

70. Referring to the speech recently delivered by His Honour the

The Lieutenant-Governor at Navadwip.

Lieutenant-Governor at Navadwip in reply to the address presented to him by the Pandits the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August says:—

His Honour really deserved the honour which the distinguished pandits of Navadwip have done him. The remark that India was his "adopted mother" was particularly graceful. His Honour's remarks that he really loves India and that he will always do his best for her welfare, have been specially gratifying. The Pandits of Navadwip have done a service to the country by bringing about a meeting in which there was such an exchange of good feeling between the Ruler of the Province and the people.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

71. Referring to the acquisition of land by the Port Commissioners, the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 28th August

Acquisition of land by Port Commissioners, and the destruction of the cemeteries and Masjids.

says, that in the twenty or twenty-five villages comprised in the area of 5,500 bighas of land which the Port Commissioners are acquiring for the

extension of the Kidderpore Docks, there are more than twenty Masjids and five or seven grave-yards. On account of the indifference of the Muhammadans the Masjids and cemeteries are going to be destroyed as some of the proprietors and *matwalis* of the Masjids are ready to sell them. Some two months ago some earnest Muhammadans called a meeting at Sonai and explained to the inhabitants that under no circumstances could the Masjids be sold. As the destruction of the graves and Masjids is calculated to offend the religious feeling of the Musalmans, they are asked to submit a petition to the Government for their preservation. The authorities ought also to consider the fact that poor Muhammadans are being put to great inconvenience on account of their lands being acquired by the Port Commissioners.

The Port Commissioners will, it is hoped, preserve the grave-yards and Masjids.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

72. The following extracts are taken from a poem which appears in the

Exhortation to Muhammadans.

Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 28th August:—

Oh ye sons of Islam! How foolish you are. Being descendants of a race of lions, you are now trampled under the feet of rats. What blind faith binds you to the bed of luxury and makes you deaf to the drum of victory which proclaims the exultation of freedom in Turkey, Persia and Afganistan?

Oh Moslem! Does not your heart beat with the new blood? Just think what you were and what you are. Those whose hearts are indelibly marked with the stain of slavery are now your lords and you their servants. Should you remain idle and weak with your beggars' bowls? Wake up and throw off the enchantment of luxury. Establish your own schools and turn your

attention to trade. Islam does never support the seditious doctrine of Kafers. Don't give up your own religion and plunge into sin by eating sweets made by Kafers and drinking their impure water. Don't be befooled at the instigation of the wicked, but be a true lover of your religion.

73. By noticing the movement set on foot by Nawab Sayed Muhammad

Farewell to Mr. Buller.

Moazam Hossein, a Government Pensioner of Saistabad, to present a farewell address to Mr. Buller, the District Magistrate of Barisal, under orders for transfer, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 28th August asks what good Mr. Buller has done to the people of the district, to entitle him to a recognition of the kind proposed by his admirers. The paper answers its own query by stating that it was Mr. Buller who persuaded the authorities to single out Barisal of all places in India for the purpose of making it a proclaimed district under the Public Meetings Act. Again it was he who imported punitive police into Jhalakati and Bowfal. A petty landlord, Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Entertainment Committee. This gentleman is well known for his *anti-swadeshi* tendencies. The paper insinuatingly casts doubt on the representative character of the Committee, and characterises the movement as one of the kind which has brought disgrace on the people of Eastern Bengal, and finally asks how long scandals of this sort will go on.

SAMAY,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

74. Referring to the discontinuance of the *Mysore Standard* owing to the recent Press Law enacted by the Mysore Durbar, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 28th August observes, that taking all things into consideration,

Discontinuance of the *Mysore Standard*.

the Mysore journal has acted rightly in ceasing to exist, that in these evil days there cannot be any safety for the conductors of newspapers either in Native States or in British India.

SAMAY,
Aug. 28th, 1908.

75. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August publishes an extract from the letter of one Brindaban, published in the *Hindusthan* of Lahore, in which he describes how

A victim of *arkatis*.

inhumanly he was treated by a European sugar-cane planter of Mauritius, where he had been forcibly sent by unscrupulous *arkatis* from Allahabad, and wonders that a British subject could be subjected to such treatment.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

76. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes:—

Value of loyalty manifestoes.

Many are the men who are now-a-days making a display of their loyalty to Government. We have no objection to such display. If anybody is benefited by it he is welcome to it. But the authorities should know that they are very often led into error by such means. Loyalty is a thing of the heart, it springs spontaneously in the heart. It is not a thing, which can be forced or which can be made a show of. Outward show of loyalty smacks of hypocrisy. Honest men should, therefore, beware.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

77. Referring to the closing of the High Court for the long *Puja* vacation, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th

The High Court and the *Puja* vacation.

August remarks:—How strange that the proprietors of the mercantile firms and the Railway authorities who grudge even a few days' leave to their employes during the *Puja*, have nothing to say against the High Court remaining closed for such a long period as two months and-a-half.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

The unrest and its remedy.

78. In connection with the present unrest, the

Basumati [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes:—

The recent action of Sir George Clarke, in remitting portions of the sentences on the recent Bombay rioters, and Sir John Hewett's conciliatory speeches to the citizens of Allahabad and Agra, induced a hope that Government was at last roused to a sense of the failure of the policy of repression it had embarked upon. But unhappily subsequent events have dispelled any such hope. All the same, is it too late to try again to point out to Government the error of its ways? Cannot the officials see how, as a result of their policy, the Judges and the Legislators are busy with extra work, and the people are in a state of panic? Can they not perceive how they are inducing in a hitherto timid people a spirit of daring and lawlessness which has

BASUMATI,
Aug. 29th 1908.

created amazement in the minds of all, though the cause in which these qualities are being displayed may not be sympathised with. After all is it at all unnatural that the people of this country should demand political rights in this country where self-government first germinated and afterwards attained its full development? Government should recognise that the day foreseen by Macaulay has arrived, the day when England's work in educating the Indians has borne fruit. A new spirit of progress is abroad in the land, affecting every sphere of activity. Lord Morley himself has recognised that the duty of England at this crisis lies in marching forward and granting new rights to the Indians. But such rights are now proposed to be granted, as far as can be seen, in a miserly spirit, and this being so, they cannot satisfy India's aspirations. An English sojourner in India in the pre-Mutiny days, named Richard, has laid down the policy, which it behoves Lord Morley now to follow—the policy of basing the Government of India on the assistance of the people of the country.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

79. Referring to the strike in the Press of the Government of the United Provinces, and the refusal of the strikers to resume work in spite of the dismissal of sixteen of them, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th August observes, in regard to the inability of the authorities to understand the objections of the strikers to work for wages hitherto accepted by them, that the ignorance of the authorities is probably meant to show that they have no knowledge of the difference in the prices of food-grains obtaining now and those ruling eight or ten years ago. They are therefore suggesting a connection of this prayer for bread with the present political agitation.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

80. Referring to the present difficulties of the British textile industry, necessitating a decrease in the wages of the workers by 5 per cent., the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th August has an article, from which the following extract is taken:—

The English do not admit that the difficulties of the mills are caused by the boycott movement, for they consider it a piece of statesmanship not to allow their troubles being known by their subjects. Whether they admit it or not, the Indians have clearly understood that all this difficulty (of the mill-owners) is the result of their vow (*swadeshi*). As there is a cry of distress in the British Mills, so is there a rejoicing in the mills owned by the Indians. Coming to the statistics of outturn of these mills and the average amount earned by each operative, it would appear that these mills supported two crores and twenty-five lakhs of souls last year. When the use of Indian cloth by a few of the Indians has resulted in the support of such a large number of souls, one may guess the benefit likely to ensue if all the Indians give up the use of all the foreign goods and make arrangements for manufacturing them in their own country.

If for removing the poverty of their country all the people make a vow (*swadeshi*) who can prevent them from doing so?

BIHAR BANDHU,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

81. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 29th August supports the proposal of Sirdir Ajit Singh of Punjab to start an institution after the name of *Raj Rishi* (the saintly king) Mr. Tilak, in which instruction should be given in politics and the principles enunciated by Mr. Tilak.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

82. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 29th August understands that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 3,900 for the construction of residential quarters for the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur. Now as Nagpur abounds in buildings fit for residence, the proposed expenditure is clearly uncalled for. But then official residences at the cost of the tax-payer are the order of the day and Central Provinces officials cannot be expected to be free from hobby.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

83. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 29th August, in a leading article, notices Sir B. Fuller's latest contribution to the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, on the Indian student's day-dream.

T
official
even
stating
the leg
comm
direct
Sir B.
unwor
and t
B. Fu
reckle
maker
ment
inabil
India
in th
that i
perha
Code
B. Fu
an o
cause
and
held

[Cal
of si
the m
ther
Bab
free

Re
hob
left
Bar
prov

and
pre
the
pol
all
Th
op

tha
the
off
Th

The paper condemns outright Sir B. Fuller, and all that he did in his official capacity as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; and even Lord Curzon is not spared by the writer. The paper is explicit in stating that the policy pursued by Sir B. Fuller, while in India, was one of the legacies left by Lord Curzon, and is distinctly of opinion that Sir B. Fuller committed a long series of administrative blunders, wrought evil in many directions, and finally brought unrest in the country. It also asserts that Sir B. Fuller and some other Englishmen of his type, by giving expression to unworthy sentiments, are creating a feeling of race hatred between the rulers and the ruled and it also takes strong exception to that portion of Sir B. Fuller's article in which the character of Indian students and youths has been recklessly assailed. The paper gives a high character to Indian youths, and makes a comparison between the morals of the East and West—making special mention of the English Law on adultery and divorce. It, however, expresses inability to refute the libellous expressions applied by Sir B. Fuller to the Indians with anything like patience, and goes on to enquire if the authorities in this country will pass over the conduct of Sir B. Fuller. The paper adds that if the people of the country give a retort to Sir B. Fuller, they will, perhaps, bring themselves within the purview of section 153A. (Indian Penal Code.) Further it goes to the length of demanding withdrawal of Sir B. Fuller's objectionable statements against Indian youths forthwith, and gives an ominous hint to the effect that if the reckless writings of Sir B. Fuller cause further mischief and intensify the feeling of race hatred between Indians and Europeans, both he and his supporters the British Government will be held responsible for that unfortunate state of affairs.

84. Referring to the manifesto issued by the proprietors of the Kalighat Temple forbidding political or quasi-political demonstrations on the temple ground, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th August says, that it is nothing but ridiculous exhibition of silliness. There is not, nor can be, any disloyalty to Government among the masses. These cries of loyalty, which are so common now-a-days, therefore, signify nothing. It is hoped that after the issue of the manifesto, Babu Haridas Haldar, at whose instance it has been issued, will sleep soundly, free from interruption by police search-parties.

NAYAK,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

85. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th August writes that Mr. Justice Retiring High Court Judges. Rampani was remarkable for his sturdy independence, his genius and learning. But he had some hobbies which made him unpopular with some people. Mr. Justice Brett has left India for good, and this is regarded as a great relief by Vakils and Barristers. If the rumour that Mr. Justice Woodroffe will not return to India proves true, it would be a great misfortune to the country.

NAYAK,
Aug. 29th, 1908.

86. Referring to the recent loyal manifestoes, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th August observes that the outburst of loyalty they indicate is not genuine, and the authorities need not be taken in by it. If the authorities had at the present juncture given evidence of a merciful spirit and calmness of judgment, they might have obtained real and sincere devotion from the people. But this policy of repression has alienated the people's sympathies. To speak the truth, all this show of loyalty only proceeds from motives of fear and self-interest. The writer is not opposed to a display of loyal feeling by the people, but he is opposed to such display being forced by means of frowns and threats.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 30th, 1908.

87. Referring to the approaching return of Sir Lancelot Hare the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August quotes with approbation the opinion of the *Indian Daily News*, that as Sir Bayley is working with greater ability than Sir Lancelot Hare, the latter should not be permitted to join. He should be removed from office with remuneration for the few years of service that yet remain to him. This will conduce to the good both of the country and Sir Lancelot Hare.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

88. While admitting that the country has awakened, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August says, that still the sufferings of India are many. The country is

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

the poorest of the poor, having a daily income of nine pies per head of the population according to the calculations of men like the late Mr. Digby, but at the same time it is, compared with other countries, the most heavily taxed although opinion on this point is divided among the English economists. Those statesmen who have made sifting enquiries into the matter, are convinced that India is the poorest country in the world. We know our own condition better than Englishmen, says the paper, in spite of their being shrewd and clever, but there is no use crying over spilt milk. What the people should do now is to be alive to their duty if they really mean to serve their country. So long as we do not look to our own affairs our suffering will not end. Our principal duty at present is to save our industries and to manufacture things required for our daily needs.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

89. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August has nothing to say to those who make professions of loyalty except that it sometimes deludes officials. Devotion is a thing which comes from within, and is called forth by good treatment, good work, etc. It is not a thing which can be forced down upon the people, or exhibited by beat of drums. Loyalty expressed in this way reveals its artificial character. Hence it exclaims: "Good people beware!"

NAMAI MUQUADDAS;
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

90. The *Namai Muquaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 31st August announces, that as a result of civil conflict in Persia, the editors of two Persian Liberal papers, namely, Mirza Ali Aqua, editor of the daily *Muzaffari*, published at Bushire, and Mirza Raza Khan, editor of the daily *Tamaddun*, published at Teheran, having fled from their country, have taken refuge in the Habul Matin office.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

91. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 31st August can assert with confidence that Mr. N. N. Ghose has contributed largely towards the creation of the present anti-English feeling amongst Indians, by his writings in the *Indian Nation*, by his speeches, and by his teaching of the works of Burke and Sir John Seeley. It will not do for him now to disown and decry like a coward the fruits of his own teaching, which has ever ignored all Hindu traditions. He should now preach, or get others to preach, and popularise Hinduism, if he wishes to show real manliness. If he persists in his present course of abusing his countrymen, let him know that he will be brought into trouble in his social relations.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 31st, 1908.

92. In referring to the acceptance of the title of Rai Bahadur by Babu Narendra Nath Sen, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 31st August writes that the new Rai Bahadur in the past always declaimed against the acceptance of titles of honour from Government. He evidently now wishes to be all things to all men so to speak, with a view to win acclamation both from the Government and the people. But it should not be forgotten that it is the Rai Bahadur's own writings during the past 30 years which are ultimately responsible for the 'terrorist movement, which is certainly not a sudden growth of a day or two. And the sin of his responsibility in this connection cannot be expiated by accepting a title from Government, or by abusing the students, or by servile flattery of the officials. A veritable flame of hell is consuming our hearts, as it will consume him also ere he expiates his sin. It is a pity that Government cannot keep these unfortunate men of a hapless country from making an exhibition of themselves.

SANDHYA,
Sept 2nd, 1908.

93. In giving an account of the life of Narendra Gossain, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September writes:—
Narendra Gossain's murder. It is even said that when the news of Gossain's death reached Serampore, conch-shells were blown in many respectable households as a sign of rejoicing. Many persons gave *harir-nut* (i.e., sweatmeats) were thrown to be carried away by an assembled crowd. Many persons at Serampore expressed a sense of great relief, remarking that the disgrace of their community was at last effaced. There were rejoicings and illuminations in Calcutta also. Very few people have been sorry at Gossain's violent death, for everybody knew him to be a traitor.

URIYA PAPERS.

94. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 29th July states that the ceremony in connection with the installation of the Chief of Narsinghpur on his ancestral *gaddi* was celebrated with great *eclat* on the 11th of July last. The Political Agent, who graced the Durbar held for the purpose with his presence, discharged his duties satisfactorily. The speech delivered by the Political Agent on the occasion, made it known that the Chief was to exercise his jurisdiction subject to certain limitations. The writer hopes that the Government will soon be in a position to invest the Chief with powers similar to those enjoyed by the other Garjat Chiefs.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 29th, 1908.

95. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 29th July states that the Balasore Zilla School has been a loser by the transfer of two experienced teachers, namely, Babu Haran Chandra Gupta and Maulvi Maniruddin, from that school. The writer is sorry that two inexperienced men have been appointed to succeed them, and hopes that better arrangements will be made by the Divisional Inspector, as the present arrangements are only temporary.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 29th, 1908.

96. Referring to the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Bengal Legislative Council, declaring that, in spite of the signs of unrest in the country, the confidence of the Government in the people has not been shaken, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 29th July fully endorses the views of His Honour, and suggests that the true causes of the unrest in the country should be determined without delay, and necessary remedies applied accordingly.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 29th, 1908.

97. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 29th July admires the liberality of the Collector of Puri, who has made a donation of Rs. 500 to the Ramkrishna Mission Fund for the relief of distress in that district.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 29th, 1908.

98. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 29th July states that rain is urgently wanted in many parts of the Balasore district, and that the temperature is high.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 29th, 1908.

99. Referring to the discharge of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna and others of Bhatpara, who were suspected of being implicated in the Kankinara bomb outrage, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 29th July enquires: "Who will be responsible for the injury done to those innocent persons?"

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 29th, 1908.

100. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 29th July quotes the following from a letter of the Secretary to the *Anusilan Samiti*, which has sent volunteers to distribute relief in Ruria and Mangalpur, in the Jajpur Subdivision of the Cuttack district:

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 29th, 1908.

"But it is sad to contemplate the state of the country and the condition of the people who have lived so long on charity. There has been absolutely no change in their situation, except that they have escaped the danger of imminent death. They are as destitute as ever, and know not how to live if to-day relief is stopped. In fact some have shuddered at the merest suggestion of the close of relief operations in the course of a month or so. The landless classes especially find no means of livelihood now as ever. The unfortunate "Pan" is the poorest man in all Orissa. He works for wages, but there is not sufficient work now for this class. He lives in a miserable cottage, which has either been washed away or for want of repair been levelled to the ground."

101. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 30th July states that many low caste people in the Baramba State are reported to be selling off their children for want of food.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.
July 30th, 1908.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 30th, 1908.

102. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 30th July states that the Superintendent of the Hindole State is lending paddy to the tenants on a small interest, and that suitable arrangements have already been made by him to stock paddy with a view to supply it to the *amla* at a cheaper rate.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 30th, 1908.

103. The Basadebpur correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 30th July states that the agriculturists in that part of the Balasore district have already spent the whole of the *taccavi* advances that were given them at first, and that they stand in urgent need of more such advances. The writer hopes that the Government will help these poor agriculturists in time.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 30th, 1908.

104. The *Smavad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 30th July records the death from snake-bite of a grown-up woman belonging to village Chanpur, in the Balasore thana of the Balasore district, and adds that in rural tracts the houses are surrounded by dirt and filth and refuse matter, which are the abode of dangerous reptiles and that many house-holders have a dunghill in front of their respective houses. The writer requests the presidents of village panchayets to see that the houses in the rural tracts are kept neat and clean.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 30th, 1908.

105. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 30th July states that rain is urgently wanted in many parts of the Balasore district.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 30th, 1908.

106. Referring to the abolition of the law classes from the Ravenshaw College, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 30th July finds it necessary to review the scheme of law education propounded by Dr. Mukherjee, and observes that the proposed Central College at Calcutta may serve as a model institution, but cannot meet the wants of the middle classes who can hardly afford to send their children to Calcutta to prosecute their studies in an expensive college. The best law students come from the middle classes, and it is desirable that these classes must not be disappointed.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 31st, 1908.

107. Referring to the election of a Member for the Bengal Legislative Council by the District Boards of Orissa, the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 31st July hopes that those Boards will nominate a competent person, who will be able to represent the interests of the different communities in Orissa.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 31st, 1908.

108. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 31st July learns that about 60 maunds of rice are being distributed daily by the Ramkrishna Mission to the poor in Fatehpur and Titipa, in the Puri district.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 31st, 1908.

109. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 31st July thanks Mr. Hamilton, the Collector of Puri, for his liberality in giving Rs. 500 to the Ramkrishna Mission Fund for the relief of the poor *parda-nashin* women in that district.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 31st, 1908.

110. The Bhubaneswar correspondent of the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 31st July states that a public meeting was held at the premises of the Bhubaneswar Middle English School, with the object of raising funds to improve the financial condition of the school, and that many Sarbarakars of pargana Dar dimal, who had attended the meeting, agreed to pay one per cent. of their *malikana* to the school fund.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

111. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that the rainy whether fruits and roots in Talcher are supplying food to the famished people in that State, who will no doubt be benefited to a great extent thereby.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

The *taccavi* advances, a great relief to the people in Angul.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

112. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that the *taccavi* advances have given great relief to the people in Angul.

113. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that good arrangements have been made for the relief of the poor people in the Narsingpur State, and that the prospects of the standing crops are hopeful.

Relief arrangements and prospects of crops in Narsingpur.

114. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August is glad to learn that the Raja of Barakhemundi is giving relief to his famished people on a liberal scale.
Relief work in Barakhemundi.
115. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that a peasant of village Palasbahal, in pargana Bajrakut in Talcher, killed his own brother in the heat of a family quarrel. Police investigation is proceeding.
A case of fratricide in Talcher.
116. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that a leopard is killing men on the Bamra and Rarekhole borders and that it should be bagged at once.
A ferocious leopard on the Bamra and Rarekhole borders.
117. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that the dead body of a man was found on the Railway line at the Malatipur station, near Puri, and that the cause of his death is unknown.
A mysterious death.
118. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that cholera has abated in Talcher, and that the general health of the Talcher town is good.
Public health in Talcher.
119. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that cholera has not yet disappeared from Angul.
Cholera in Angul.
120. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that seven persons died of cholera in the Cuttack town last week.
Cholera in Cuttack.
121. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that it is raining every day in Talcher and that the agriculturists are busy with their field operations.
The weather in Talcher.
122. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August states that the Raja of Athgarh has founded a new settlement in his State, inhabited by men and women who have immigrated from the Madras Presidency. The Raja is said to have founded 40 other new villages in his State.
The foundation of a new village in Athgarh.
123. Referring to the increase in the jail population of the Orissa Garjats, the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August observes that the jail diet and accommodation have no fear for the low caste people in the Garjats, who, pressed by the existing distress in those States, commit some crime with a view to find admission into the jails, where they expect to get regular meals every day.
Jail diet and accommodation, a temptation to criminals pressed by the prevailing distress in the Garjats.
124. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 1st August mourns the death of Pandit Markandeya Tarkapanchanan, who by his learning had made a mark in the Ganjam district. He died at the age of 42, much lamented by his friends and acquaintances in Barakhemundi.
An obituary notice.
125. The *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August states that the distress that prevailed in the Angul district has been relieved to a great extent by the *taccavi* advances made by the Government.
Distress met by *taccavi* advances in Angul.
126. The *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August states that the water of a tank in village Kansamanda, in the Talcher State, is poisoned, as is evident from the fact that a few persons who drank it, lost their lives. The tank is now fenced by the villagers, so as to prevent any person from using its water.
A poisoned tank in Talcher.
127. The *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August states that coarse rice sells at 6 seers, fine rice at 4 seers, *mung* at 6 seers, *brihi* at 6 seers, *kutthi* at 12 seers, *arhar* at 5½ seers, *sessamum* oil at 1½ seers, mustard oil at 1¼ seers and *ghee* at 11 chittaks per rupee in Talcher.
High prices of food-stuffs in Talcher.
128. The *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August publishes a small poem, giving a graphic description of the devastations committed by famine, flood, cholera and fire in Orissa, and the untold sufferings of the people due to the effects thereof.
The sufferings of Uriyas narrated in a poem.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

129. The *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August mourns the death of the wife of the late Babu Jagannath Bhramarbar Rai, a zamindar of Kendrapara. She was noted for her kindness and liberality to the poor.

UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

130. Referring to the election of a Member for the Bengal Legislative Council by the District Boards of Orissa, the *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August advises the District Boards to elect Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., who is not only the leader of the Uriyas, but who also represents varied interests in the country.

UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

131. The *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August gives statistics to show that a large number of Uriyas have been compelled by necessity to proceed to different districts of Bengal to procure certain means of livelihood.

Emigration of Uriyas to different districts of Bengal.

This shews that the Uriyas are very poor.

UTKAL VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

132. The *Utkal Varta* [Calcutta] of the 1st August states that a herdsman had left by mistake a few cows near Harikrishnapur in the Puri district, some of which were killed by a train proceeding from Puri to Calcutta.

An accident.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 5th September, 1908.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 5th September 1908.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
Nil.	Nil.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	(h)—General—
(a)—Police—	The cant of law and order ... 276
The situation at Midnapore ... 275	
The Midnapore arrests ... ib.	
(b)—Working of the Courts—	III.—LEGISLATION.
Mr. Subramania Aiyar's bail ... 275	Nil.
The Khulna murder case ... ib.	
(c)—Jails—	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
Nil.	Nil.
(d)—Education—	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
Nil.	Nil.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
Nil.	Life above logic ... 276
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	A malicious lie ... ib.
Nil	Narendra Nath Gossain ... 277
	The assassination of Narendra Gossain in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta ... ib.

The
person
The
gentl
to be
have
prose
or no
dema
The
by a
state
anyb
has
cerne

T
at a
given
them
zami
If th
let r
enou
reply
guilt
proc
respe
and
to m
to th
larg
agai
It v
the
swad

Mr
The
him
cilia
with
"be
whi
inde

is r
the

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1074. The *Bengalee* says something like a state of panic has prevailed at Midnapore for the last few days. The climax was reached when some of the most respectable persons in the town and the district were arrested and their houses searched. The public know absolutely nothing about the evidence on which these gentlemen have been arrested or the charges against them. But there seems to be a widespread impression at Midnapore that some at least of these persons have been arrested because they refused to give evidence in favour of the prosecution in a particular case. Whether that impression is well-founded or not, it is at least clear that the situation is very serious. An enquiry is demanded by the local public into the circumstances leading to these arrests. The journal hopes Sir Andrew Fraser will order such an enquiry to be held by a really capable officer, who may be unconnected with the place. The state of panic in the town, coupled with the belief which seems to prevail that anybody who refuses to give evidence of a particular kind will be arrested, has led to a very deplorable condition of things. In the interests of all concerned, Government should bring this state of things to a speedy end.

BENGALUR,
30th Aug. 1908.

1075. Adverting to the Midnapore arrests, *Bande Mataram* says:—"We are not much concerned with the causes of these arrests. The police can do no wrong specially at a time when the interests of law and order require that they should be given absolute power to put anybody and everybody to trouble as they throw themselves across their will. It does not matter whether a Raja, a big zamindar or an influential lawyer has actually committed any crime or not. If they have any patriotic tendency, punish them as heavily as you like, and let no more bones be made about the matter. If any one be still audacious enough to bring the question up to the Council, snub him with the reply, - if reply it can be called,—that at such a time it is not possible to know the guilty from the not guilty, and the police are quite within their rights in proceeding on the flimsiest possible evidence. . . . The arrest of such respectable men is not without its significance. It will increase the volume and depth of the patriotic feeling in the country. It will prove an eye-opener to many who are still living in a fool's paradise. It will point the moral to the man in the street. It will set the starving raiyat inquiring why the large-hearted and philanthropic zamindar who was helping him in struggling against an exceptionally bad season, has suddenly been torn away from them. It will give a rude shock to whole Midnapore. It will draw the sympathy of the whole Province towards that distressed district. It will intensify the *swadeshi* sentiment. It will lead to unity and solidarity."

BANDE MATARAM,
31st Aug. 1908.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1076. The *Bengalee* states that the news of the refusal of bail in Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar's case, will be received with profound regret throughout the country. The journal can hardly understand the object of Government in detaining him in *hajut*, knowing that he is suffering from an incurable disease. Conciliation and sympathy and a desire to grant necessary reforms, too long withheld, are the professed watch-words of the Government. But here are "beloved leaders" prosecuted and refused bail. If this is the temper in which the rulers are cogitating over reform schemes, the future is unpromising indeed.

BENGALUR,
28th Aug. 1908.

1077. The *Bengalee* observes that the facts of the Khulna murder case illustrate how the trend of the recent policy has been to exalt the executive over the judicial. It is regarded as a melancholy fact that while the country is about to witness the inauguration of an experiment for the separation of judicial from executive

BENGALUR,
1st Sept. 1908.

functions in the administration of criminal justice, a Magistrate should be found who should treat judicial authority to which he is subordinate with open and undisguised contempt. This is precisely what the Magistrate of Khulna has done in respect of an order passed by the District Judge of the place. Will Sir Andrew Fraser take no notice of the conduct of the Magistrate?

(h)—General.

BANDE MATARAM,
28th Aug. 1908.

1078. *Bande Mataram* says it is impossible to take the bureaucrats seriously when they talk of law and order, in the interests of which, it is alleged, they have been forced to inaugurate the recent policy of repression in India.

"It is an antiquated and unenlightened conception of government to think that it mainly exists for the maintenance of law and order. Government is merely the executive organ of society, the organ through which it will become operative, through which it adapts itself to its environment and works out for itself a more effective life. Viewed in this light, a foreign Government which shies at the idea of all effective association with the society which it professes to govern is a misnomer. It is an artificial and harmful institution which does not help the growth and development of the life of a society, but crushes it from a mistaken idea of its function and duties. . . . The law that defies the way of the People promotes lawlessness and disorder. A society that has still any life left in it cannot reconcile itself to a law thus arbitrarily passed. The bureaucracy, if it were capable of calm and dispassionate judgment, would certainly have realized that no measure obnoxious to the people can subserve the interest of real law and order. It may be that the present repressive measures will restore Indian society to its former stagnation for a time, but that will only go to prove that an alien rule has destroyed all its potentialities and thus carries its own condemnation."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANDE MATARAM,
27th Aug. 1908.

1079. *Bande Mataram* writes:—

Life above logic.

The nationalist workers may have ceased to write or speak. That was not a very important work in comparison with what they are doing now. They are showing by their conduct that the truths which they were preaching were not mere picked up opinions or acquired knowledge and learning paraded for name and fame but the experience of their own heart, the finding of their own vision—no foreign matter but a part and parcel of their being which they can no more throw away at others' bidding than they can cut off their arms and pluck out their eyes. They are really in love with the truths which they preached. They are living in them. They are as real and life-giving to them as the sun that shines on them. They believed in sacrifice as the great workers and thinkers of the world believed. They have preached sacrifice and are now practising what they have preached. We have now before our eyes their inspiring life. What do we care for their logic?"

MUSSALMAN,
26th Aug. 1908.

1080. Commenting on a recent article contributed by Sir Bampfylde Fuller to the *Nineteenth Century* regarding the Indian students, the *Mussalman* writes:—"History has

A malicious lie.

witnessed wicked men of various sorts, but we think Sir Bampfylde Fuller deserves to occupy the first and foremost place as being the embodiment of wickedness in whom the vices of libellousness, misrepresentation, intentional perversion of truth, and the like, are focussed. Never was any grosser libel uttered by any man, however low and mean-minded he might be, than has lately been done by this incarnation of truth and Christian righteousness. It is often seen that the wicked consider all others wicked, the liar considers all others liars, the debauched consider all others debauched, and so forth, and thus it seems in drawing a character sketch of the Indian student or the Indian parent Sir Bampfylde has unconsciously painted the very society in which he lives and moves."

1081. *Aprapos* of the assassination of the approver Gossain, *Bande*

Narendra Nath Gossain.

Mataram feels haunted by a sense of destiny as one thinks of Fate's dupe who strove so desperately to cling to life by forging fetters round the very hands with which his own had jointly plied in the making of those awful instruments of death whose thunder has stunned the country. The journal hopes the public will be spared further horrors of this kind and the trial brought to as speedy a close as possible, consistently with the demands of justice.

BANDE MATARAM,
1st Sept. 1908.

1082. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that the tragic and diabolical

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Sept. 1908.

The assassination of Narendra Gossain in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta.

deed perpetrated in the Presidency Jail will send a thrill of horror throughout the length and breadth of the country. Hindus have always abhorred blood; but the materialism of the West is producing disastrous results in the minds of some of the younger generation. Finding that one of the two men who murdered Narendra Gossain is a Midnapore man, the journal hopes that advantage will not be taken of this unfortunate circumstance to put innocent men in that district into further trouble. Punish the real culprits by all means, but protect the innocent. This is the journal's appeal to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 5th September 1908.

G. C. DENHAM,

Spl. Asst. to the Depy. Insp.-Genl.

of Police, Crime and Railways, Bengal.

CO M

N

Pa
Se

(a)-

T
I
T
P
P
P
I

(b)

T
T
T
I

(c)

(d)